



## THE BILL IS DEAD.

The House Refuses to Authorize a Bond Issue.

BY A VOTE OF 47.  
The Administration Measure Badly  
Beton The Big Democratic Ma-  
jority Now a Mass Quantity  
For the President.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Another day's debate in the House upon the financial question has but served to emphasize the fact that no legislation affecting the financial situation is to be expected from the Fifty-third Congress. A week ago the House refused by a vote of 162 to 133 to adopt the last Springer banking and currency bill which contained a provision authorizing the issue of long-term low-interest bonds, and to-day by a still more decisive vote of 197 to 13, it refused to ratify the issue of sixty-five million 3 per cent gold bonds with which to replace the 33 per cent bonds negotiated with the Morgan Belmont syndicate in payment for the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of gold coin.

The consideration of the joint resolution for this purpose reported yesterday from the Committee on Ways and Means by Chairman Wilson, occupied all of the session of six and one-half hours, and the discussion attracted an attendance of spectators which overflowed the public galleries and encroached upon that reserved for the diplomatic corps and other distinguished visitors. The debate followed in a general way the lines of the debate on the Springer bill last week, but the opposition to-day was much more aggressive than that on occasion.

Mr. Wilson was aided in his advocacy of the measure by Mr. Reed (Rep.) of Maine, Mr. Lyman (Rep.) of New York, Mr. Turner (Dem.) of Georgia, and Mr. Bryan (Dem.) of Indiana, all members of the Ways and Means committee, who urged that the joint resolution was a business matter merely, disassociated from policies or anything of that kind, the passage of which would result in a saving of \$16,000,000 to the people. Their efforts were seconded by Mr. Daniels (Rep.) of New York, Mr. Stone (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Mr. Coombs and Mr. Hendrix (Dem.) of New York, Mr. Springer (Dem.) of Illinois and Mr. Cooper (Dem.) of Florida.

The opposition to the passage of the joint resolution was led by Mr. Hopkins (Rep.) of Illinois and Mr. Bryan (Dem.) of Nebraska, members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and some starting points. Mr. Hopkins asserted that the President was not anointed by patriotic motives in sending his latest message to Congress, but by a desire to unload upon that body the responsibility for a transaction, negotiated by his former law partner, that would net the syndicate represented by him \$25,000,000. Mr. Bryan declared the scheme proposed in the joint resolution to be but another step in the accomplishment of the conspiracy to strangle silver and assured the House that so serious did he consider it to be that were there any probability of its passage, and the forfeiture of his life would prevent it, he would gladly lay down his life in that behalf.

Mr. Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois hinted at impeachment, and Mr. Hepburn (Rep.) of Iowa said that Republicans who favored the measure proposed a new policy, repudiations of all declarations of the party in the past and the institution of a new policy that called for a new following. Other speeches against the joint resolution were made by Messrs. McMillin (Dem.) of Tennessee, Wheeler (Dem.) of Alabama and Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio, members of the Committee on Ways and Means; Livingston (Dem.) of Georgia, Northway and Bullock (Reps.) of Ohio, Island and Hatch (Dem.) of Missouri, Kem (Pop.) of Nebraska, Simpson (Pop.) of Kansas and Van Voorhis (Rep.) of New York.

The vote was taken at 5 o'clock upon the question "shall the joint resolution be engrossed and read a third time?" the result being as stated—yeas 120, nays 107. "The bill is dead," officially declared the Speaker and at 5:30 the House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The following is the vote in detail.

YEAS.  
Adams, (Pa.) Kribbs,  
Aldrich, Lapham,  
Apsley, LeFever,  
Babcock, Lockwood,  
Baldwin, Lynch,  
Barnes, Martin,  
Bartholdt, Marvin,  
Barwig, McCrea,  
Beckner, McGann,  
Beltzhoover, McKaig,  
Berry, Meyer,  
Breckinridge, Montgomery,  
Bricker, Morse,  
Brosius, Mutchler,  
Bynum, O'Neill, (Mass.)  
Cadmus, O'Neill, (Missouri)  
Campbell, Page,  
Caruth, Paschal,  
Catching, Patterson,  
Clarking, Pearson,  
Clancy, Pendleton, (W. Va.)  
Clarke, (Ala.) Pigott,  
Cobb, (Mo.) Powers,  
Coombs, Price,  
Cooper, (Fla.) Quigg,  
Cooper, (Ind.) Ray,  
Cornish, Reed,  
Covert, Reilly,  
Crain, Reyburn,  
Curtis, (N. Y.) Richards,  
Daniels, Robinson, (Pa.)  
Davey, Russell, (Conn.)  
Deforest, Ryan,  
Dingley, Schermerhorn,  
Draper, Siciles,  
Dunn, Sors,  
Durbarrow, Sperry,  
English, (Calif.) Springer,  
Erdman, Stevens,  
Everett, Stone, (C. W. of Pa.)  
Fielder, Stone, (W. A. of Pa.)  
Forman, Stone, (Ky.)  
Geary, Storer,  
Geisselhainer, Straus,  
Gillett, (N. Y.) Tarsney,  
Gilliet, (Mass.) Tracey,  
Goldzier, Turner, (Ga.)  
Gorman, Curn,  
Graham, Updegraff,  
Gresham, Wadsworth,  
Griffith, (Mich.) Wagner,  
Gruit, Warner,  
Haines, Washington,  
Hall, (Minn.) Weis,  
Hammond, Wilson, (W. Va.)  
Harrison, Wse,  
Hayes, Wolverton,  
Henry, Woerner,  
Enright, Wright—20

YEAS.

Adams, (Ky.) Istar,  
Aitken, Johnson, (N. D.)  
Ackerson, Kem,  
Alexander, Kiefer,  
Allen, Kyle,  
Arnold, Lacey,  
Ay, Lane,  
Baker, (Kan.) Latimer,  
Bankhead, Lester,  
Bell, (Co-o.) Linton,  
Bell, (Tex.) Little,  
Black, (Ga.) Livingston,  
Blair, Loud,  
Bland, Loudenslager,  
Boatner, Lucas,  
Boen, Maddox,  
Bowers, Maguire,  
Bretz, Mahon,  
Broderick, Kalary,  
Bromwell, Marsh,  
Brookshire, McCherry,  
Brown, McCulloch,  
Bryan, McDearmon,  
Bundy, McKeigan,  
Bunn, McLaurin,  
Caminetti, McMillin,  
Cannon, (Calif.) McNaghy,  
Chapman, McRae,  
Olaric, (Mo.) McRae John,  
Cockrell, Mercer,  
Coffey, Meredith,  
Cox, Money,  
Crawford, Moore,  
Curtis, (Kan.) Morgan,  
Davis, Moses,  
Dearmond, Nell,  
Denson, Northway,  
Dicks, Odgen,  
Dill, Pence,  
Dinsmore, Pendleton, (Tex.)  
Dockey, Perkins,  
Doliver, Pickler,  
Donovan, Randal,  
Doolittle, Richardson, (Mich.)  
Edmunds, Richardson, (Tenn.)  
Ellis, (Ky.) Ritchie,  
Ellis, (Ore.) Robbins,  
Russell, (Ga.) Roberts,  
Fiske, Sartie,  
Fletcher, Shell,  
Funk, Sibley,  
Fyan, Simpson,  
Goodnight, Smith,  
Grady, Snodgrass,  
Griffin, (Wis.) Stallings,  
Groves, Stephenson,  
Grove, Stockdale,  
Hager, Strait,  
Hainer, Strong,  
Hall, (Mo.) Swanson,  
Hare, Talbert,  
Harris, Tate,  
Hartman, Tawney,  
Hatch, Taylor, (Ind.)  
Hauren, Terry,  
Heard, Thomas,  
Henderson, Tyler,  
Hepburn, Van Voorhis, (N. Y.)  
Hermann, Van Voorhis, (Ohio)  
Hitt, Walker,  
Hoeker, Walker,  
Hopkins, (Miss.) Walrus,  
Hopkins, (Pa.) Weadock,  
Hudson, Wheeler, (Ills.)  
Hulick, Whiting,  
Hull, Williams, (Ills.)  
Hunter, Williams, (Miss.)  
Kirk, Wilson, (Ohio)  
Wilson, (Wash.)—57

NAY.  
Istar,  
Johnson, (N. D.)  
Kem,  
Kiefer,  
Lacey,  
Latimer,  
Linton,  
Lester,  
Little,  
Livingston,  
Loud,  
Loudenslager,  
Lucas,  
Maddox,  
Maguire,  
Mahon,  
Kalary,  
Marsh,  
McCherry,  
McCulloch,  
McDearmon,  
McKeigan,  
McLaurin,  
McNaghy,  
McMillin,  
McRae,  
McRae John,  
McRae John,  
Mercer,  
Meredith,  
Money,  
Moore,  
Morgan,  
Moses,  
Nell,  
Northway,  
Odgen,  
Pence,  
Pendleton, (Tex.)  
Perkins,  
Pickler,  
Randal,  
Richardson, (Mich.)  
Richardson, (Tenn.)  
Ritchie,  
Robbins,  
Robertson,  
Russell, (Ga.)  
Sartie,  
Shell,  
Sibley,  
Simpson,  
Smith,  
Snodgrass,  
Stallings,  
Stephenson,  
Stockdale,  
Strait,  
Strong,  
Swanson,  
Talbert,  
Tate,  
Tawney,  
Taylor, (Ind.)  
Terry,  
Thomas,  
Tyler,  
Van Voorhis, (N. Y.)  
Van Voorhis, (Ohio)  
Walker,  
Walker,  
Walrus,  
Weadock,  
Wheeler, (Ills.)  
Whiting,  
Williams, (Ills.)  
Williams, (Miss.)  
Wilson, (Ohio)  
Wilson, (Wash.)—57

Present and not voting—Henderson of North Carolina and Kilgore.

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The struggle which has been going on in the Senate for the last three or four days over the question of railroad compensation for special mail facilities was taken up again to-day and continued, with slight interruption, until the Senate adjourned at 6:15. And even then the question was not finally disposed of.

The order of proceedings was in this way: First came a vote on the point of order made against the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations, giving to the Postmaster General full discretion as to the expenditure of the amount, and repealing all laws contrary thereto. The friends of the existing conditions voted to sustain the point of order, and the amendment was ruled out by a vote of 39 to 17. That was the first defeat for the Committee on Appropriations. Its second defeat was on an amendment offered by Mr. Blackburn (Dem.) of Kentucky for a 10 per cent reduction of the existing rates of rail road companies. This was laid on the table by a vote of 42 to 19.

Mr. Vitas's proposition that the government shall own and manage the postal service was laid on the table by a still larger majority—51 to 10. The third defeat of the Committee on Appropriations was on its amendment to strike out the \$186,000 for the fast Southern mail service from Springfield to Atlanta and from New Orleans. That amendment was rejected—yea 37, nay 22—and the bill went over till to-morrow with an amendment pending offered by Mr. Blackburn—reducing the compensation for this fast Southern mail service by 10 per cent.

After that there were four public building bills passed, and two or three others of a miscellaneous character.

The only comedy part of the day's proceeding was when Mr. Call (Dem.) of Florida got up his irrepressible resolution for an investigation of the Louisiana or Honduras lottery company. Mr. Blackburn sought to get rid of it by a motion to refer it to the Committee on Privileges; but the motion on'y served to irritate Mr. Call to such a point that he accused Mr. Blackburn of acting in the interest of a lottery company against the opinions of the great mass of religious and right thinking people of the country. Mr. Blackburn joined in the laugh, which he was aware when the resolution went to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions or to pardon, provided only that it was removed out of the way of public business. He then had it shunted aside for a motion to take up the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

A Visitor From Tahiti.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—One of the passengers who arrived here on the Marquis, from Honolulu, was Princess Nitoh, of the Tahiti Islands, member of the royal family of Paris, who have run Tahiti for nearly two centuries. The two retainers who accompanied the Princess will remain here while she goes to France, her family being a pensioner of that republic. Her Royal Highness will remain in the city some time sight-seeing.

Teller's Attack.

Mr. Teller's resolution sought, Mr. Teller said, to accomplish in a summary manner what the House of Representatives had refused on two occasions to do.

For the past 30 days there had been evidence of an intention to put the country on a gold basis, and the Senator from New York appeared to be a party to that effort. There had been an effort for several months to send gold to a premium and after that had been reached to demand the payment of government obligations in gold. Referring to the contract made by the administration with the foreign syndicate, Mr. Teller said:

"I am going to debate this question

## NATIONAL INSPICE.

Outrageous Toxy or Worse in Co-  
micio With New Bills.

## THE PRESIDENT DECLINED

Senators Wolcott, Teller and Lodge Ex-  
pose the Administration—Bonds  
Sold for Millions Below  
Their True Value.

Washington, Feb. 16.—President Cleveland and his Secretary of the Treasury came in for the principal share of the attention in the Senate to-day. The debate was launched upon a resolution offered, some days ago by Mr. Hill (Dem.) of New York declaring it to be the policy of the government to establish the safe system of bimetallism and maintain gold and silver at par, and upon a substitute to it offered by Mr. Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio, making a similar declaration except that it asserts that policy to be "the established policy of the United States." Mr. Hill made a earnest and impassioned speech in support of his resolution, stating that it was of supreme importance, a this hour, that Congress should inform the country and the world, that the policy of the United States was not to maintain the single gold standard or the single silver standard, but the double standard, and that if parity could not be maintained the obligations of the government would be paid by the best money in use.

Wolcott's Speech.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep.) of Colorado replied to the speech of Mr. Hill, which he characterized as "thrashing old straw."

The House, he said, had Thursday disposed—so far as this session was concerned—of the subject of the issue, or the endorsement of gold bonds. Notwithstanding the frantic efforts of the administration, with all its power and all its patronage, notwithstanding the efforts of the leaders of both parties, the House of Representatives had, by a decisive vote, refused to sanction the policy outlined and adopted by the resolution offered by the Senator from New York.

"The class of bimetallism," Mr. Wolcott continued in a smirking tone, "to which the Senator from New York belongs, is bimetallism on a gold basis. He wants to use the two metals but he wants them measured by the value of gold. He is a bimetallist because he is a gold monetarist. Measured by gold, he is willing that silver shall be used, to a limited extent, in place of paper.

A Disgraceful Deal.

"It is a poor thing to introduce a resolution calling on Congress to endorse a gold bond. The President's wanton attack upon the credit of the United States has been the most disastrous occurrence of this generation. It has been the most wanton and criminal and deliberate attack upon the credit of our country that could be indulged in. Our next was befoiled by the man who should have stood by our credit. The President entered into a secret negotiation with the Rothschilds of Europe whereby he shall give them "one bonds" at an excessive rate of interest, so that he can make an apparent showing to the discredit of our country and its finances. But, before the bonds are issued, the reaction has come. The subscribers of his syndicate are called upon for only 10 per cent of their subscriptions. The balance of it they will never be called upon to pay. It is the Rothschilds of Europe and the President of the United States who have sought to blacken our credit.

The people who stand for the coinage of silver do not stand for it because they are unpatriotic. They stand for it because they believe that the suffering and poverty which is now going on, the whole world over, must continue until the world sees that until silver as well as gold is placed as a standard value there can be no prosperity. You will have no prosperity in this country with gold as a standard and with an insufficient supply of it. You will have prosperity only when through out the world there is a recognition that silver is used as a metal as well as gold.

"But if an act could destroy the possibility of international bimetallism, it would be this conduct of the President of the United States in his dealing with the foreign house of Rothschilds. But it brings its recompence, for if there is one thing that will arouse the American people to the belief that we can, alone, undertake the management of our finances without the help of foreign bankers, it is that same disgraceful and disgraceful act."

Strong Words From Senator Lodge.

More of the same kind of denunciation was indulged in by Senator Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts, the syndicate being characterized by him as the "blackest contract ever made by the government."

Rep. to Mr. Vitas's attack on the President Mr. Hill said that while he (Mr. Hill) was not prepared to say that he approved of the contract in all its details, he did believe the President had endeavored to do his duty as he understood it. The statement that the President had given to the foreign syndicate the higher rate of interest than he was obliged to pay, was, Mr. Hill said, untrue. He said that same disgracful and disgraceful act.

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## PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Eight Passengers Injured on the Same  
Train in Kansas.

Kansas City, Feb. 16.—A passenger train on the Santa Fe road was wrecked near Pittsburg, Kan., to-night and eight passengers were injured. They were Sheriff George A. Atchison, both legs broken and badly mangled; George W. Davis, leg crushed; Joseph Evans, leg broken and bruised; Internist W. H. Bertha, Mrs. Alice, side severely; Fred C. Ramsey, conductor; Charles Johnson; Mrs. Mrs. Johnson and son, Ned Jr., bruised; Miss Laura James, leg and both arms broken.

For several months the train had been running on a grade, and was caused by a mistake in a gas line. Every passenger on the train was more or less injured.

A Coming Race.

London Feb. 16.—The Earl of Dunraven

has engaged for the Valkyrie Capt. Sveramore, who has charge of the carine last year in addition to Capt. Cranfield, the skipper of Valkyrie II.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Bradford, Pa., Feb. 16.—At 6 o'clock

to-night at Doc Zolow, eight miles from here, a boiler on an oil ease exploded killing Capt. James Frasher and Aldred McQuiston.

## SAAS D. GENEY DEAD.

He Was United States Minister to Mexico.

## AND A PROMINENT DEMOCRAT.

He Was Governor of Indiana and a Prominent Candidate for the Presidency.  
His Death Occurred in Mexico From Pneumonia.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 14.—Word was received here to-night of the death of Isaac Pusey Gray, minister to Mexico. The telegrams say he arrived at that city this morning in an unconscious condition from an attack of double pneumonia. He was taken to the American hospital and his condition pronounced extremely alarming. From the beginning his son Pierre received a telegram informing of his father's illness and to-night received a later telegram announcing his death.

Minister Gray has just been to this city, having been called home on account of the serious illness of his son Pierre, who has been sick for nearly a year. From here he went to Washington, where he received some instructions from the Department of State and left last week for the City of Mexico.

Isaac Pusey Gray was born in Chester county, Pa., Oct. 18, 1823. His ancestors were all Quakers. In 1836 his parents moved to Urbana, O., and afterwards to Greene county, where both died. In 1853 he moved to Union City, Ind., and was colonel in the Fourth Indiana cavalry during the civil war.

In 1860 he was a candidate for nomination for Congress on the Republican ticket and was defeated in the primary by George W. Julian. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate and remained a member of this body for four years. In 1870 he was tendered the consulate at St. Thomas in the West Indies, but declined the position. He was a delegate to the convention of the Liberal Republican convention that met in Cincinnati in 1892, and was appointed by the convention member for Indiana of the national committee. His name was placed before the Democratic State convention in 1872 for Congressman at large, and in 1874 for attorney general, but was both times withdrawn at his request.

In 1876 he was chosen by acclamation by the Democratic convention for Lieutenant Governor and ran with James D. Williams, familiarly known as "Blue Jean." Williams and was elected with the latter who defeated Benjamin Harrison for Governor in that year. Upon the

## CELESTIAL FARMING.

SHEW HO JOE, A NOBLEMAN AND A HARD WORKER.

**His Garden Truck Enterprise on Long Island—An Object Lesson In Industry and Thrift—The Mongolian New Year—Celestial Farm Products.**

Special Correspondence.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 11.—Shew Ho Joe was the youngest member of his father's family, and therefore fell a victim to the Chinese predominant custom of getting nothing of his father's wealth. The absorbing ambition of the Mongolians is to live well, and to excel in all their associations. For long ages every Chinaman of rank bears three names, and an invariable mark of plebeian birth is to bear only two. Though born the son of a high magistrate, the un-written laws of caste by which he was surrounded forbade Shew Ho Joe to work in his own country, and by these same laws he was compelled to live in a style befitting his station. There was nothing, therefore, left for him to do but to emi-



SHEW HO JOE.

grate, and that is the way he cut the Gordian knot of his perplexity. He landed in San Francisco with a large amount of money and soon afterward turned up in New York and became a regular habitude of the famous docks and other establishments in Mott street where gambling was then carried on without restraint. He sat up late one night at the Mott street Monte Carlo and dropped every dollar he had. Though doomed to repeated disappointments, he showed energy from his friends and kept on gambling and hoping in the Mincing pot that something "would turn up." He soon learned that the something to turn up should be his skin sleeves so honest, earnest work, the only lottery that could bring a prize without disappointment, the only investment in which gamblers could not have the best of him. The dying words of the English comedian, Jeremy Rogers, "The little rascal is over," had much philosophy in them for Shew when he found himself penniless. A fatalist, like all his race, he did not despair, however. Shew smiled in the face of unkind fortune and looked around for some means to make a fortune and go back to China and snap his finger in the face of his eldest brother.

One day in the spring of 1884 it occurred to him that while his fellow countrymen in Mott street favored vegetables of common use in this country they purchased several varieties of their own peculiar cultivation and were dependent on the Pacific slope for the unpronounceable greens and other cibæ delicacies of their native land. "Why not raise them in Astoria, on Long Island, near New York city, and get rich?" asked Shew Ho Joe. Shew got the address of a florist in Astoria who has a few acres of glebe to rent on a hill and surrounded with trees and shrubberies.

The land was fenced off into several little gardens, and the florist consented to rent Shew half an acre of the ground and wait for his rent, until the first crop was marketable. Shew next hunted up a Chinese tea merchant in Mott street, who lent him the wherewithal to send to China for seed and to purchase provisions until his crop was planted. The next thing Shew did was to erect a shanty in which to sleep while it was too dark to be a working. He gathered together a number of old scartings and stray boards and got an Astorian carpenter to nail them together in the shape of a hut. This being accomplished, the intrepid son of the mandarin set to work to be a Chinese farmer.

Cash on Delivery.

Shew Ho Joe prospered from the start. There was such a demand for his vegetables that he could hardly make change fast enough for his customers, and the gourmets of Mott street were so intoxicated with delight over the new order of things that they did not always note whether they got the right amount of change or not. Shew did business strictly on the "one price" motto, and before he was two years in Astoria the fame of his relishes had spread so far that he was unable to fill the orders for garden truck. At the end of the first year he was forced to sell the field as an aspirant for agricultural honors and rented an adjoining farm.

Two years later Yu Lee, Yung Gee, Tsolin Cau Lick and Yum Yum had started rival farms across the way and built a number of little huts which served the double purpose of barns and dwelling houses. Shew Ho Joe had now amassed a snug fortune. He cared not for competition. He had a prosperous and growing circle of patrons, who found as much enjoyment in his relishes as the Mexican man from his potpourri of mixtures which bring with them the attending evils of dyspepsia and indigestion. Three years ago he sold out his interest in the farm to Yu Lee and returned to China.

The Chinese farms have varied attractions both for the student of entomology and the botanist. Your crops are raised every year. The village is most thorough. All farm labor is performed by hand. A plow is never used, and labor saving machines are unknown. The Chinese farmers work from dark to dark. Eight o'clock is their break at hour. Fifteen minutes are usually devoted to this meal. They work again until 1 o'clock, when they take at an hour off for dinner. Then

they go back to their hoes and work until it is too dark to distinguish objects. This is the everyday life of this strange people. When His New Year Comes.

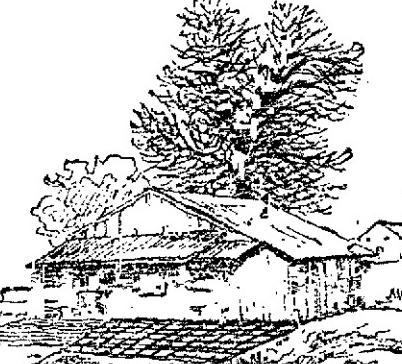
The Chinese farmer throws aside all care and responsibilities at least once a year—on New Year's Day. The Chinese New Year's Day took place Feb. 8. Some keep it up for a week and some for a month or more. This may be said to be the greatest of all Chinese celebrations both at home and abroad, and while it lasts only unbound pleasure is sought after and indulged in. When New Year's Day arrived, the Chinese farmer scornfully laid aside their tools, and also true Caucasians manifested turkey, duck and other edible delicacies. These delicate artists do not use strong liquors, if they get a quarter or 50 cents, they spend it for opium. For 50 cents they can have at least ten good smokes, which are equivalent in effect to ten big drams of whisky.

The farmers, however, are dropping this practice gradually, as those who use the drug to any extent become weak, pale and lazy. John Cainman is a great believer in irrigation. There is a pump on each of the fields, and a big long iron rubber hose extends to the circumference of the farm. This is sometimes seen lying coiled among the plants like a huge python. Whenever rain does not come, John attaches the nozzle of this hose to the water supply and for hours at a time pours a steady stream of water on the plants. On another portion of the farm stands a liquid manure tank where the fertilizing ingredients being held in solution are by the same process distributed over the soil. Every grain of seed sown is bathed separately and deposited in holes made by the juice. When the seed is planted, John heaps the fertilizers on top. He grows his cucumbers, squashes and other vegetables upside down and trains his vines on poles which are arched toward each other on the hills. It is a treat never to be forgotten to see a Chinese farmer lying on his back beneath the vines snipping off the fruit with a pair of shears. Strange as this method of oriental culture may seem to the American farmer, it is worth studying when one sees their crop of radishes grow as big as our average turnips and each of their beans weighing almost one-third of a pound. They have a white radish which measures fully 8 inches in length and is from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter.

Curious Vegetables.

Among the vegetables grown by the Chinese on their Astoria farms is a species of mushroom as hard, stony and as black as ink. These are very expensive. Before being cooked it is necessary to put them 12 hours in water, and when taken out they are soft and swell to twice their former size. Among the other vegetables of their own peculiar cultivation entitled to distinction are the white melon, gourds, parsley, water cresses, beans, gow fo, pong sol and cunk gwai.

The leaves of the Chinese water cresses are slender and taper down to a point. The stem is hollow and is used by juvenile Mongolians in the Jowery Kung-fu for waistles. The pong soi is a sort of lettuce, the leaves of which look as if they had been polished, so brilliant is their gloss. Gow fo is a species of garlic which throws up long, pale green spikes. It sells for 25 cents a bunch. The vine of the lo tung gwan resembles that of our watercress, except that it is not so juicy. The flower is a yellow five-leaved blossom, and the fruit often weighs 40 pounds. This vegetable costs 65 cents a pound. The Chinese pumpkin is round and of a light green color, ribbed with stripes of a darker hue. When ripe, the pumpkin sells for 20 cents a pound and the Celestial beans and peas for 30 cents.



A CHINESE FARMHOUSE.

Some of the Chinese farmers in Astoria have become so wealthy that they include weft men among their farm ac.

A Farmer Home.

The homes of the Chinese farmers consist of a number of little shanties of peculiar architectural design built with the cheapest scantlings and covered over with tattered paper. The first thing you notice in approaching these chalets, which stand in the center of the farms, is a sort of letter box adorned with a stationary back sign covered with cathectic figures that look exactly like a tea chest or a picture or a prescription for no ill. As a pigtail went the inscription means, and he draws himself into his stool and says:

"No sale." "Nobody sales anything." A. This is a dismal, uncanny-looking bank when you get down to incisives.

In the rear of the shanties are the barns and sausage factories, where hams are kept and pork sausages manufactured. Here so many may be seen a sponge rot about 2½ feet long, with a pound weight hanging from one end of it and a sow's ear at the other. This is where all the vegetables are weighed before taking them to market.

Colonel Seward Cary, the Buffalo millionaire and amateur whip who bought the coach Vivid, exhibited at the World's fair, has arranged to run it between Buffalo and Niagara falls next summer as a public conveyance.

Mr. Partridge, the Chicago agent of the camera, which he believes is an invention of the evil one. When I tried to get a snap shot at one of the farmers recently, he engaged with me in a hot and close door debate. It would not be wise for a paleface to follow him into the hut, for the Chinese farmer is usually armed with a long, sharp knife, and it is not safe for the wrou lesome Caucasians to experiment too much on his temper.

No portion of the cosmopolitan popula-

tion of Long Island City presents such a panorama of pictures no name can give as this colony of Chinese farmers. More virtue and vice display themselves, poverty and plenty reigns its giant head, above the mud-cakes of modern wealth, and the grotesque customs of China are nowhere seen in the here's and there's of these Celestial wanderers.

The peculiarity of these Chinese is that they are not confined to the manner of playing cards or to the use of their coat, but extend in even a greater degree into all manner of living and using the soil.

JOSEPH W. GAYAN.

STORIES OF THE FIRST ASTOR.

John Jacob, the Peasant Boy, Not Much Like His Descendants.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—There is probably no family in the world whose members are more averse to being made the target of popular gossip than that founded by the German peasant boy who came to America 13 years ago and began life as a turner's helper at \$2 a week and board.

And yet the Astors are today the subjects of general comment in two continents, not because any one of that name has performed any good deed or striven to uplift in any way his low creatures.

The causes of these comments are indeed of a very different character.

First, the feuding between the two current branches of the family, headed by William Waldorf and John Jacob, respectively, by reason of which the latter ostentatiously refused to join the former in mourning the death of his wife, and, secondly, the divorce suit brought by Mr. Collier Drayton against his wife, who was Augusta Astor before marriage and is a sister of Jean Jacob Astor. Concerning this divorce suit the less said, the better. However, it has brought out one good Astor trait—John Jacob and his mother propose to fight for the sister and Constance. This is the first exhibition of that quality of manhood and nerve that has been shown by any of the Astors for a long time. In this regard, the living male representatives of the family are not much like the founder, John Jacob Astor, for he was a man of nerve at all times. His entire success was achieved by the exercise of nerve. When he left his native Waldorf in Baden, Germany, he had but the equivalent of \$2 in his pocket, and with this nerve and that \$2 he made \$20,000,000 before his death, thus laying the substantial foundation of one of the greatest fortunes in the world.

Of the original John Jacob Astor many stories are still told. Once, it is said, when he was a passenger on one of his own ships, it seemed likely that the vessel would go to the bottom. As soon as he was satisfied to the extent of the danger he went to his cabin and changed his shabby suit he was wearing for a much better one. To the captain, who had noticed why he had made the change, John Jacob answered:

"If the ship goes down and I am rescued, I shall save this suit, which is more valuable than the other, by wearing it and I am crowned, I shall not want it."

William Astor, father of the present John Jacob Astor, and John Jacob Astor, father of the present William Waldorf, were very brotherly in their conduct toward each other. They inherited equally the fortune of their father, William B. Astor, and their two office buildings, each a duplicate of the other, were built side by side on West Twenty-sixth street. One day John Jacob Astor received a letter postmarked Goschen, N. Y., addressed to "Mr. Astor." No carrier had evidently detected that such a letter should be delivered to the other brother. But John Jacob failed to recognize the handwriting and in a spirit of courtesy sent it without comment to his brother, William, bearing a note that he was the younger and not being aware that the letter had been sent in from the office next door, sent it once again to his brother, still courteous, still hesitated, but finally opened the letter to find that it was mere airy incitement from a Goosian Farmer who intended shortly to visit New York concerning the price of board at the Astor House.

The courtesy of the brothers in the matter of the letter from the Goosian Farmer who imagined "Mr. Astor" kept the Astor House might be utilized to advantage by the present masters of the family.

CHARLES APPLEBEY.

THE LISTENER.

Ex-President Harrison is confining himself closely to his law practice.

Senator Schurz appeared in the Senate the other day attired in a Prince Albert suit and a vest of striking yellow.

Mr. Donovan, the only Democratic member of Michigan's legislature, has had a county named after him by his Republican colleagues.

Senator Baader of Kansas says that while he is not a church member, yet he has some faint religious remnant, every evening a little prayer that is mostly taught him.

Seaford Neemogen, a stockholder of New York, who died recently, made the collection of butterflies his hobby. He had over 100,000 rare and beautiful specimens.

Senator Elect Knute Nelson is on a trip over 5 feet, shorter than an inch or so than Neapoleons. He will be the smallest man physically in the United States senate.

In the rear of the shanties are the barns and sausage factories, where hams are kept and pork sausages manufactured. Here so many may be seen a sponge rot about 2½ feet long, with a pound weight hanging from one end of it and a sow's ear at the other. This is where all the vegetables are weighed before taking them to market.

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CELESTIAL FARMING.

WRITES OF -S. COVING O. N.  
WASHINGTON OR SOCIETY.

This Leads to a Comparison With Bygone Days, When Things Were More Primitive. A Letter From High Point That Shows Times Might Be Better.

Copyright, 1865, by Edgar W. Nye.

WASHINGTON.

Probably one of the greatest sources of regret that one can have occurs to me, and one, too, that I expect a most keenly to feel, is that one's environments have been such that one is compelled to postpone one's social career until middle age.

Nature is much for me, and no

one can easily invest me respon-

sible for my social delay.

At the young man has gone say

away the artist breathes heavily on

the tree, and it sounds like a

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All advertising rates for the Weekly Gazette must be paid in advance.

Address remittances and communications to WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT, Editor and Publisher.

## THE GAS FRANCHISE.

The action of the City Council in postponing till another meeting the consideration of the proposal of the natural gas company, was wise. In the granting of franchises which may become valuable, it is always well not to go too fast.

There are good many points to be considered on both sides in a matter of this kind. It must be remembered that there is a certain risk about the undertaking to find the gas, and the company which undertakes that risk should have some compensation for it. It would hardly be fair for them to go ahead and spend their money in demonstrating that the gas exists, and then have some other company come in, and with comparatively no risk, attempt to run them out by competition. In fixing the price of the gas to consumers, also, it is fair to take into consideration the cost of other fuel, as compared with the cost in Ohio and Pennsylvania and Indiana. A fifteen-cent rate may be fair there, in some places, although we believe the twenty-five-cent rate is now general in those States, but here a higher rate would only be just.

On the other hand, the city ought to get something for the franchise. The municipal buildings, for instance, might be furnished with gas free of expense to the city. There should be certain restrictions on the company, too, as for instance in regard to the amount of pressure to be allowed in their pipes. A high pressure would be dangerous. In almost every city in which natural gas has been introduced, there have been explosions, which might have been obviated by reducing a low pressure in the mains. There are doubtless other matters of detail which will occur to members of the Council, and which can be incorporated in the franchise.

The main thing, however, is to get the gas, and we hope the City Council will give every proper encouragement to the company which proposes to invest its money in trying to improve this city and add greatly to its attractions as a place of residence.

## PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Senate bill No. 225, introduced by Mr. Hartzell, is a measure which interests the people of the whole State, and before it is voted on it should be discussed, so that our representatives in the legislature may know how their constituents regard it, and be able to vote accordingly.

This bill proposes to do away with nominating conventions of all sorts. The primaries are to be held as elections are held now, and no one can vote at a primary who is not a registered elector on the party official books. The county committee is made a returning board to count the votes and declare the result, and the candidate who has the highest number of votes is to be the candidate of the party.

The object of the bill, apparently, is to make it impossible for any one to manipulate or pack a primary meeting, so as to send to a convention a slanted delegation. In Denver, there has been some complaint that the primaries are packed, and that persons not properly entitled to take part in them have been allowed to vote. In this city, where everybody in a precinct primary is known to his neighbors, there can be no packing of improper persons, although of course the men who want a particular delegation sent to a convention can endeavor to get a majority of people at the primary who will vote for those persons as delegates. But if anybody is opposed to the slate, they have the same privilege of securing a majority of the primary, if they can get it, and of putting in an opposition slate.

As we have said, this is not at all a partisan matter; it is the members of Mr. Cleveland's own party who have negatived his proposition because they did not believe in his honesty. But the defeat for the reasons we have indicated, of a business proposition which on the face of it was so clearly advantageous, is a most extraordinary thing. Never before in American history has such a thing been seen; and we hope it may never be seen again.

chinery of politics, you throw more power into the hands of politicians; and if the present bill is designed to take power from the politicians, it seems to us very ill-adapted for its purpose. Manipulation would be just as easy under its provisions as it is now, and perhaps easier. The only way to prevent the politicians from controlling nominations is to turn politician yourself, and get a majority on your side; and that can be done, outside of Denver at least as well under the present as under the proposed law. It seems to us that if would be a good idea to let the Denver people try this plan first, and to amend the bill so that its provisions shall apply only to cities of more than a hundred thousand inhabitants.

## DEAD AGAIN.

The President's bill for gold bonds is dead again; and this time it will perhaps stay dead. It ought to be clear even to the densest understanding that the House of Representatives will pass no bill which has the sanction of the executive.

This is rather a remarkable state of affairs, and one which deserves some attention. The bill which was before the House on Thursday was one designed to save the government a large sum of money. The plain question was, whether bonds should be issued by the President, under an old law, at 3% per cent. interest, or whether the President should be authorized by a new law to issue bonds at 3 per cent. On the face of it, it was a plain business proposition, one in which partisanship had no place. For this reason, Mr. Reed and Mr. Payne and some other Republicans supported the bill.

Looked at simply as a business proposition, there is no good reason why the bill should not have passed. It was because the majority did not look at it as a plain business proposition that the bill was beaten.

The reason for the attitude of the majority was stated plainly by Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, the Republican who led the opposition. He alleged that the President, in proposing this measure, was not animated by patriotic motives, but was desirous to unload upon the Congress the responsibility for a scheme by which a syndicate, represented by the President's former law partner, would net a profit of perhaps \$5,000,000. This is most astonishing language to be used about the President of the United States by a member of Congress; but the majority of the House evidently agreed with the speaker, and sat down on the President's plan because of the taint of personal corruption which seemed to them to attach to it.

They believe that one of the first duties of the State is to provide an education for all which will make better citizens of the children of the State. But this university, while it is the only one which is directly under State control, is not the only one which is doing good work for the State, and helping to make good citizens out of its young men and women. Colorado College is doing the same sort of work, and so is Denver University, and so is Del Norte College, and so are other institutions. So far as these institutions are unsectarian, admitting all who apply at their doors, of whatever religious belief or want of belief, and giving instruction which also is not distinctly sectarian, it seems to us that they are worthy objects of State aid; and so far as the principle of the thing is concerned, we see no special objection to granting them a direct subsidy from the State treasury. This cannot be done, because it is unconstitutional; but they can be, and have been for years, exempted from taxation.

A communication from President Slocum in another column shows that our contributor of yesterday was wrong in saying that the property of Colorado College would be taxed only three thousand dollars under the proposed law. Dr. Slocum made his figures carefully when he set the amount at at least ten thousand dollars. The college holds a large amount of property, but most of it is entirely unproductive, and is held for the needs of the future. To tax it now would be to cripple, if not to kill, the institution altogether.

For these reasons, we have maintained that the present bill, unless its provisions are greatly modified, so as to except colleges and schools which are not sectarian, ought to be beaten, and we have used whatever influence we possess to that end. We have reason to believe that the bill will either be greatly changed, or else killed entirely, in the Senate. The Senate committee to which it has been referred is certainly in favor of the exemption of colleges; and it is possible that a unanimous report against this part of the bill may be secured.

As for the rest of the bill—the part relating to church property—the probabilities seem to be rather in favor of its passage. We hope, however, that it will be so modified as to put forward a year at least the time when its provisions are to go into operation.

Right here there is one point which was alluded to in some of the communiques which have been printed in the Gazette, but which has not been made clear. Under the present law, on so much of the property of any church as is occupied and used for religious purposes is properly exempt; but in practice, so far as we have been able to find out, the exemption has been extended to all church property, whatever purpose it may have been used for. That, we think, is one reason why the present bill has been introduced.

But whatever becomes of that part of the bill which relates to church property, the part which relates to unsectarian schools and colleges should be defeated, and we think it will be.

election—then the appointees will be mostly Republicans.

This is a state of affairs that must be very unpleasant to the professional mugwump. We guess there are not so many mugwumps in Philadelphia as there are in some other places; but if there are any at all, they must be torn with conflicting emotions. It is of the essence of mugwumpery to be above and to declare that any man who is a partisan is so either because he is in politics for the profit he can make out of it, or else because he is under the domination of the politician who is in the business for what he can make out of it. The partisan recognizes that the man on the other side may be honest in his partisanship; he recognizes in the other fellow an honorable enemy, who may be, and generally is, almost as good a patriot as himself, and who at least thinks that he is a patriot and is entitled to his opinion. The first article in the creed of the mugwump is that all the other fellows are wrong; and the second article of his creed is that they are wrong either because they are wicked and base, or because they are ignorant and mean-spirited, and willing to be led by the nose.

There is a lesson, in such contests for the people who are not mugwumps; and that is, that it behoves them to show, by the action of the men whom they elect to office, and by their own action, that politics is not as dirty business as the mugwump would have us believe; and that men who are partisans are not blinded by their partisanship to the bad actions of those who are on the same side with themselves; that rascality is rascality, whether it be found in Democratic Tammany hall or in the Republican Philadelphia gas ring, and that no party can afford to endorse rascality.

Perhaps there is a lesson for the mugwumps, too, but if there is, there is no use in pointing it out, for the mugwumps are not in the learning business.

## COLLEGE TAXATION.

Ever since the measure which was passed the other day by the Colorado House of Representatives has been a matter of public interest. The Gazette has protested against the inclusion in any such bill of institutions of learning which are conducted on a non-sectarian basis. The State maintains a university of its own at Boulder. All the people are taxed to support it, and they gladly contribute their share to its maintenance, because they believe in public education.

They believe that one of the first duties of the State is to provide an education for all which will make better citizens of the children of the State. But this university, while it is the only one which is directly under State control, is not the only one which is doing good work for the State, and helping to make good citizens out of its young men and women.

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Dr. Taylor was a great man; and what is more and better, he was a good man; and the world is the poorer for his loss.

much of himself into those books and sermons, they are so vital with his personality, the beating of that great heart is so discernible in what the man wrote, that his readers have felt for him a personal affection which is rarely given to any but near and dear friends.

Of all the great preachers of his time he is the most satisfactory and the most popular. His sermons were always simple in construction; they were generally short, there was one leading idea strongly brought out and enforced, and they were delivered with such a tremendous earnestness, with such a fire and force, with such an apparent personal interest in every man and woman in front of the preacher, that their effect was doubled by the manner of their delivery.

When the present writer was a reporter in New York, Dr. Taylor was to our taste the most satisfactory and the most popular. His sermons were always simple in construction; they were generally short, there was one leading idea strongly brought out and enforced, and they were delivered with such a tremendous earnestness, with such a fire and force, with such an apparent personal interest in every man and woman in front of the preacher, that their effect was doubled by the manner of their delivery.

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When the present writer was a reporter

The Washington correspondents all say that the President has now given up the idea of calling an extra session, preferring to run the country alone, and without the assistance of a body which is likely to be so recalcitrant to his mandates. We have no doubt that this is true. But if the appropriation bills are not passed at this session, the President will have to call an extra session, whether he wants to or not; and under the present conditions, we think that would be about the best thing that could happen. It seems to us to be the duty of the Congress to keep a very stout string hitched to Mr. Cleveland for the rest of his term.

Justice Jackson, of the United States Supreme Court, is in such a state of health that it is not probable that he will be able to go on the bench again; and this fact has led to a good deal of speculation in Washington as to his probable successor. Among the names mentioned as one which the President is likely to send in is that of Secretary Gresham. Perhaps Mr. Cleveland would like to give a post for life to the Secretary who has carried out his foreign policy with so much devotion; but we scarcely think there is any probability that the Senate would confirm Gresham; for the objections to him are certainly much greater than they were to Hornblower. We hope that Mr. Cleveland will nominate Gresham, so that the Senate may get a crack at him. Another name that is mentioned is that of Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, who will be out of a job in two weeks, and who has exhibited a devotion to the President's personal policy as great as that of any other man in public life. We do not know whether Mr. Wilson could be confirmed or not. Probably all the Democrats would vote for him, and he might get enough Republican votes to carry him through, although the Republicans might feel that it was unwise to put any man on the Supreme Court bench who has shown such unvarying hostility to American interests whenever they have seemed to come in conflict with British interests.

Another report has reached us at the same time, which is a very different affair—the report of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. This too is padded, to some extent, for half of it is taken up with a report of the State conference, including all the papers that were read at that gathering, most of which might have been omitted with advantage. But the bulk of the report is occupied with matter that properly pertains to the work of the board, and some of this matter is valuable. The report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics takes up 40 pages, while the Charities and Corrections report makes a volume of only 32 pages including the index. We have

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## MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS.....Mining Editor

SILVER ..... \$ .60% LEAD ..... \$3.00

## COLORADO SPRINGS EXCHANGE.

## First Call.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 19.—There was a great improvement in the amount of business transacted this morning when comparison is made with Monday. The busy stocks were Bob Lee, A. B. Mollie, Portland, Union and Work. The silvers were not only active but strong as will be seen by the closing bids. Both the stocks sold at higher figures than those during the course of the day. There was no change in the market position, though the stock is in good demand above 11%, the being sales this morning at 11% and 11%. Portland is just a little bit stronger than at the close of yesterday, selling this morning at 50% and 51%. No considerable amount of the stock is offered at any figure. The Bob Lee sales, the heaviest of the call, were all made at \$1.50 per 1000. The heavy selling caused the price to drop to \$1 per 100 bid. Fanny Rawlings is stronger than the bid price would indicate as the sale was made at 6% while the bid quotation is much the same. In Work, 1000 shares were offered at 2% and were soon taken up, and the Specimen sales were all made at 3%.

## Bid. As'd. Sales.

	Lov.	High.	Sales.
Addie E.	5	5	
Aola	6%	1	
Adèle	3%	3%	
Anderson-Leland	9%	10	
Bankers	2%	2%	1500
Blue Bell	2%	2%	
Black Diamond	4%	5	
Broken Hill	1%	1	
Ben Hur	1	1	
Bull Hill Apex	6	7	
Buckhorn	1%	1	
Calumet	1%	14	1000
Champion	4%	5	
Combination	5	5	
Columbine	680	1	
Colo. City & Manitou	1%	1	
Copper Mountain	2	2	
Enterprise	8	8%	500
Elkton	76	76	
Eureka	3%	5%	
Fred Cottage	3%	2	
Glenfield-Grouse	1%	2	
Goldschmidt	620	625	55000
Gold King	10	10%	
Golden Eagle	600	600	
Gold Standard	3%	4	
Gould	3%	3%	
Granite Hill	650	600	3000
Goldstone	042	045	
Isadore	040		
Jacquot	1%	2%	1000
Keystone	1%	2	2000
Lottie Gibson	3%	2%	
Laudesa	1	2	
Lehni	5	5	
Mt. Rosa	28	24	
Mollie Gibson	92	93	600
Pharmacist	5	5%	
Portland	50	52	2300
Specimen	3%	3%	2000
Summit	8%	9%	
Union	11	11%	2700
Work	2%	2%	4000

## Second Call.

The second call was a very dull affair, only four stocks were traded in and a total did not reach 5000 shares. Over half the trading was in Argentum which was quite lively at 6% at which figure 2000 shares were sold. The closing bid was 7% and the stock appeared to be in pretty good demand at that figure. Mollie Gibson was again among the traders and sold at 93% and 94%, the lowest of these two quotations being the bid price at the close. Fanny Rawlings sold at 6 with more wanted at the same price, the lowest offered being two cents better than that. The other trader was Gold and Globe which was surprisingly strong. The 10% block that was sold brought 5 and at one time there was a bid for another thousand at the same price, though it was not repeated at the close of the call, hence the lower quotation. Though there was no trading in Union, it was only due to the low price at which the stock was held as there were bids of 10% for the stock which did not respond in any business being done. Several attempts were made to get together in Anaconda but they were all ineffectual. The total sales for the day were 41,600.

**Golden Dale Meeting.**  
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Golden Dale Company was held in the head office of the company's room in Bank block, yesterday, was very well attended and created a great amount of interest. Those present were as follows: F. H. Pettengill, H. P. Lillbridge, A. B. Nixon, Berry & Gorman, O. W. Spear, H. I. Reid, W. W. Williams, D. M. Matthews, E. M. Couch, Thomas Spicer, R. D. Weir, W. S. Reynolds, E. B. Grosskrantz, E. C. Sheldon, J. H. Thompson, L. A. Civil H. Gardner, Charles F. Potter, H. A. Young and W. K. Sinton.

Mr. Lillbridge was elected to the chair and the routine business gone through by the reading of a brief report by the secretary of the company, in which he explained that an expert accountant had been employed to examine the books of the company. Mr. J. G. Goudy, the general manager, explained his position to the meeting and stated that he had filed adverse suits against the Texana, Ormond, Pocahontas, Cut Diamond and Phoenix claims which conflict with the company's Gold Knob claim. The suits are now pending. He also stated that the Aisa R. had been sold under a foreclosure for the sum of \$1,100.

The number of shares represented at the meeting was 1,734,287, out of a total of 2,000,000. Of this number Mr. Pettengill voted 1,346,250.

After this matter had been determined the election of directors was proceeded with the following result: F. H. Pettengill, W. S. Reynolds, H. P. Lillbridge, A. McCormack, J. D. Weir, Civil and J. K. Goudy.

An offer of \$2,000 for the company's Gold Knob claim was the bid of the Portland Town and Mineral company. The directors were authorized to accept the offer as it will release the company of three adverse suits and enable them to redeem the Aisa R. claim, the time for which has nearly expired. The company is to receive \$1,500 cash and \$500 as soon as the receiver's receipt for the claim is obtained.

With regard to the over issue of stock Mr. Potter made quite a telling speech on the matter and it resulted in the following resolution being passed: "Resolved, That the directors and officers of this company be fully authorized, empowered and requested to at once employ counsel and such action, both criminally and civil, as they may deem necessary to protect the interests of the company, and punish the offenders of the law."

The Aisa R. is to be eased to responsible parties.

Immediately following the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting the newly elected directors met and proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, resulting as follows: F. H. Pettengill, vice-president, H. P. Lillbridge; A. B. Nixon, secretary and treasurer; Alex. McCormack, manager; J. K. Goudy, attorney.

## Curb Sales.

Golden Dale was again the active stock on the curb yesterday and outside of it the brokers had but few sales to report as will be seen by the sales column below. Antlers Park Regent was again in the list of traders. There appears to be quite a demand for this stock this week, but then it is hard to obtain at the present low quotations. The other traders were rather an unusual lot and included Word, Star of the West, Bankers, Keystone and Granite Hill.

The following quotations are given as reported to the Gazette from the best authorities obtainable in each case:

	Lov.	High.	Sales.
Addie E.	5	5	
Aola	6%	1	
Adèle	3%	3%	
Anderson-Leland	9%	10	
Bankers	2%	2%	1500
Blue Bell	2%	2%	
Black Diamond	4%	5	
Broken Hill	1%	1	
Ben Hur	1	1	
Bull Hill Apex	6	7	
Buckhorn	1%	1	
Calumet	1%	14	1000
Champion	4%	5	
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Golden Eagle	600	600	
Gold Standard	3%	4	
Gould	3%	3%	
Granite Hill	650	600	3000
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Isadore	040		
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Lehni	5	5	
Mt. Rosa	28	24	
Mollie Gibson	92	93	600
Pharmacist	5	5%	
Portland	50	52	2300
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Summit	8%	9%	
Union	11	11%	2700
Work	2%	2%	4000

## Total sales ..... 27,000

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## Weekly Letter Extracts.

The following report on the affairs of the Isabella company for the month of January is taken from the weekly market letter of Messrs. Doubleday, Rose & Co.: "The Isabella Gold Mining Company's returns for January are satisfactory. They shipped 210 tons of ore to the smelters, which netted them \$15,426.10. They also received a small amount in royalties from lessees being worked on the Smuggler and Gilpin 41 ounces. The Revenue mine at Boulder was responsible for 30 ounces and New Mexico sent a deposit of 7 ounces. A much better day is looked for tomorrow, as it is understood that Gilpin will be heard from to advantage.

**The Denver Mint.**  
Denver, Feb. 19.—Receipts at the local mint to-day were again very light and a peculiar feature about it was that the total deposits were of exactly the same weight as on Monday, the day previous. The new camp of Crestone in Saguache county sent in 5 ounces, and Gilpin 41 ounces. The Revenue mine at Boulder was responsible for 30 ounces and New Mexico sent a deposit of 7 ounces. A much better day is looked for tomorrow, as it is understood that Gilpin will be heard from to advantage.

company's credit at the bank, which leaves a total indebtedness of \$3,000. It is expected that good returns will be shortly received from the lease being worked on the Smuggler claim, as there is every reason to believe that the vein which has yielded the Victor such large returns continues just as rich through the Smuggler claim.

The following summary of the past week's trading on change is from the weekly market letter of the Woods Investment Company: "The west closes with an increase in business on exchange, to be credited mainly to a few stocks on the list, the remainder recording only a small number of sales." The fact that trading continues to be almost entirely local, with a very limited number of outside orders, does not indicate that the gain in the latter will be rapid but, on the contrary, that it will be very gradual until we convince the East that our stocks present opportunities for investment not to be found in other lines. The strike is the Union company's property was of sufficient importance to warrant its advance and the stock has gone up steadily, finding ready sale at the highest figures. Rich shipments are being made, the price showing slight reaction at the close. Rich shipments are being made, the price showing slight reaction at the close.

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Yesterday saw the end of the Smuggler Clearing House Association. An effort has been made during the week to reorganize the institution but it has met with some failure. There is little chance of the organization continuing in any form. The members are said to be pleased over the result.

The only off board sales reported yesterday were again numerous yesterday and were as follows: Union, 100 at 11%; 3000 at 11%; 5000 at 2% (30 days); Gold and Globe, 100 at 12% (30 days); Gold, 200 at 2% (30 days); Cripple Creek, 200 at 2%; Anaconda, 1000 at 10%; Mt. Rosa, 500 at 2%.

Twenty-six men are now employed on the Pharmacist and the ore bins are gaining their old-time appearance.

The Exchange will be closed for business on Friday next the 22d, it being Washington's birthday and a legal holiday.

A large contingent of mining exchange brokers, headed by the general secretary, went in party to see the new play "Colorado," last night.

Mr. Harriett took his seat in the pit for the first time yesterday. Messrs. Harriett and Prentiss now represent their own individual interests.

The Katharine belonging to the Nugget company stopped two car loads of ore to the smelter yesterday that it is believed will average a trifle better than seven ounces to the ton.

Mr. Stratton looks upon his independent mine as a very good one





## CITY COUNCIL.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATION  
PRIVATE.

Many Ordinances Were Under Consideration-The Natural Gas Company Wants a Lot of Exclusive Privileges-Exchange Bank Alterations Provided For.

The city council held two meetings yesterday. The first one was in the afternoon and was informal. It was held for the purpose of settling the matter of appropriations. There were two parties, one in favor of the purchase of the lot next south of the city hall, and a police patrol wagon, and the other party in favor of cutting down the appropriations at every possible point. The economical crowd was the stronger, and the appropriation ordinance was very vigorously passed.

All the aldermen attended the regular meeting in the evening, and the mayor occupied the chair.

Petitions were read from a long list of taxpayers, asking that the council refrain from making any but the most necessary appropriations. On motion of Alderman Hughes, it was ordered that the prayers of the petitioners be granted.

The ordinance changing the building ordinance so as to permit of the alterations proposed on the Exchange Bank block was passed, after considerable discussion, by a vote of 9 to 1. Alderman Hughes voting in the negative.

The ordinance introduced by the Wheelchairs at a previous meeting was brought up for passage. The section requiring the carrying of bells came up for a good deal of discussion, and the matter was finally left for the next meeting.

The ordinance for the prevention of the storage of kerosene or other explosive and inflammable oils in the city limits was left over without any action.

A long ordinance was introduced on behalf of the Colorado Springs Natural Gas and Fuel company. It is designed to shut out all competition in case the company does succeed in striking anything of value. The ordinance authorizes the mayor to enter into an agreement with the company giving it the exclusive right for a period of 25 years to lay pipes in the transmission of oil and gas through the streets. In return the company agreed to begin to drill for gas within six months after the signing of the contract, to take steps to deliver the gas within six months after it is found in paying quantities; to charge not more than 50 cents per thousand for gas to private parties, and not more than 40 cents to the city, county or State; to submit to the city all plans; not to injure the city in any way a health resort; and a whole lot of other things. Mr. H. C. Hall, Mr. J. L. Franklin and Mr. L. C. Justus and nearly all the aldermen made speeches, and it was finally decided to postpone action for two weeks, in the meantime the city attorney will look into the ordinance, and inquiry will be made regarding the prices charged for gas in the East.

The appropriation ordinance was then called up and read. It calls for nearly \$20,000 less than as it was first introduced two weeks ago. The patrol wagon and the purchase of the lot next south of the city hall were pruned off, and a good many of the accounts were shaved. Alderman Robinson stated that there would be about \$2,000 less than was asked, and if the levy next year will not be more than 12 mills and may be only 11.

Alderman Robinson produced a proposition made by Messrs. A. M. Ripley and W. R. Barnes, regarding their property next to the city hall. They offer to take for it \$500 on the first of March; \$2,000 on April 1, 1896; \$2,500 on April 1, 1897, and \$2,500 on April 1, 1898. Alderman Robinson said he was in favor of the purchase of the lot, and he wanted the offer made a matter of record, so he moved that the offer of the parties be placed on file. Carried.

The salary of the superintendent of the city dump was raised from \$100 a year to \$70. The salary of the meat inspector occasioned quite a debate, but was finally left at its present figure, \$90.

Alderman Dunbar wanted it understood that he was not in favor of reducing the wages of the laborers employed by the city below a rate of \$2 for nine hours.

The ordinance was then placed on its passage, and all the Aldermen breath a sigh of relief as it was passed. It has been under constant consideration for a month, and has been talked almost to death.

An invitation was read from the manager of the "Colorado" company for the Mayor and City Council to attend the play as the guests of the management, and the meeting precipitately adjourned.

## DISTRICT COURT.

## Harry Parker Again Convicted of Defrauding the County.

In the District Court yesterday, about the whole time of Judge Harris's division was occupied in the completion of the trial of Harry Parker on the charge of having obtained the sum of \$48 from the county of El Paso by fraudulently pretending that he had served 16 days as a guard at the county jail. Colonel Montgomery made a vigorous speech for the defense, in which the whole case was asserted to be the result of a spite of the sheriff and his deputies against this young man because of the part he took in swearing out warrants for the men whom he alleged took part in the tarring and feathering of General Tarsney. Of this latter matter the attorney talked almost as much as about the case at hand. The jury went out at a little after 3 o'clock and returned at 7 with a verdict of guilty as charged.

The affidavits were filed and arguments made yesterday for a change of venue in the Van Houten murder case. The prosecuting attorney filed affidavits signed by E. Barnett, E. R. Stark, Matthew Kennedy and about 25 others to the effect that a jury could be found in El Paso county to give the accused a fair trial. The defense produced affidavits from Charles Craig, J. H. Huffman and P. E. Johnson that in their opinion such a feeling of prejudice exists against the prisoner in this county that he cannot get a fair trial. Mr. Goudy, who is defending, made an affidavit himself that he had talked with one of the men who signed the prosecution's affidavits and that man himself expressed the hope that the prisoner should be hanged. The judge took the matter under advisement and will give his decision at the incoming of court this morning.

The First division will not be through with the criminal work for six weeks yet. The following civil suits were set for trial in Judge Lunt's division:

- Court Cases.  
 1200. Cell, et al. vs. Loomis, et al. Feb. 22.  
 1311. Mosher vs. Hull, et al. Feb. 20.  
 2030. Foster vs. McAlpin, et al. Feb. 25.  
 2032. Central Savings Bank vs. Bank, Feb. 26.  
 2214. Lapping vs. Parker, et al. Feb. 25.  
 2222. Pendry, et al. vs. French, et al. Feb. 25.  
 2560. Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co. vs. Nuckles, Feb. 20.  
 2670. Neumann vs. Thayer, et al. Feb. 19.  
 2833. Henry vs. Brooks, Feb. 27.  
 2970. Smith vs. Bowers, et al. Feb. 25.  
 2261. Tomlinson vs. Colorado Springs Mining and Milling company, et al. Feb. 26.

- Jury Cases.  
 1375. Marriott, et al. vs. Severy, et al. March 5.  
 1506. Gill vs. Colorado Midland Railway company, March 18.  
 1507. Cornish vs. Colorado Midland Railway company, March 18.  
 1508. Wilson vs. Colorado Midland Railway company, March 18.  
 1509. Wilson vs. Colorado Midland Railway company, March 18.  
 1770. Dill vs. Davis, et al. March 1.  
 1776. Nevitt & Smith vs. Cassidy, March 4.  
 1820. Buckhorn Gold Mining Company vs. Tompkins, et al. March 13.  
 1831. Vane vs. Hogan, March 4.  
 1831. Willis vs. Altman, March 14.  
 1933. The Pride of Cripple Creek Mining and Milling Company vs. The Summit Mining and Milling company, March 25.  
 1968. Elgl, et al. vs. The Equitable Mining and Milling company, March 26.  
 1990. Bentley, et al. vs. The Currency Mining company, March 27.  
 1995. Richardson, et al. vs. Dell, et al. March 5.  
 2001. Marion vs. Jeff Davis Mining company, March 29.  
 2001. Finn, et al. vs. Ford, et al. March 6.  
 2019. Stevens & Co. vs. Wolfe & Co., March 29.  
 2063. New York Mining and Milling company vs. Princess Gold Mining company, March 30.  
 2064. New York Mining and Milling company vs. Princess Gold Mining company, March 30.  
 2065. Sawyer vs. Arbutke, March 15.  
 2066. Dawson, et al. vs. Clow, March 22.  
 2067. Bonbright, et al. vs. Princess Gold Mining company, March 22.  
 2069. City of Colorado Springs vs. Corman, March 7.  
 2071. City of Colorado Springs vs. Corman, March 7.  
 2072. Airfield vs. Blair, et al. March 23.  
 2090. Munro, et al. vs. Clow, March 23.  
 2078. Watson vs. The Grant Transfer company, March 1.  
 2122. Bryant, et al. vs. The Cripple Creek Syndicate Mining and Milling company, March 8.  
 2294. Gover, et al. vs. Hinds, et al. March 1.  
 2361. Gorley, et al. vs. Hinds, et al. March 2.  
 2790. Patterson vs. Patterson, March 9.  
 3014. Hinkson, et al. vs. Hall, et al. April 2.  
 2066. Bently, et al. vs. Hall, et al. April 2.  
 2073. Bowers, et al. vs. Newberry, April 1.  
 2230. Hagerman vs. Bowers, et al. April 4.  
 2230. Hagerman vs. Bowers, et al. April 4.  
 2231. Morse vs. Bowers, et al. April 4.  
 2232. Morse vs. Bowers, April 4.  
 2237. The Gold Deposit Mining Company vs. Ronch, April 9.  
 2317. De La Vergne, et al. vs. The New Zealand Mining company, April 10.  
 2182. Mason, et al. vs. Vesper, et al. April 11.  
 2167. Roach vs. Work, et al. April 11.  
 2168. Roach vs. Phipps, et al. April 11.  
 2194. Hughes, et al. vs. McRay, et al. April 19.  
 2242. Hardin vs. City of Colorado Springs, April 16.  
 2242. Erickson vs. City of Colorado Springs, April 17.  
 2264. Amazon Mining Company vs. Grove, et al. April 18.  
 2273. McCoy, et al. vs. Womack, et al. April 13.  
 2282. Montgomery, et al. vs. Edsall, April 3.

## COLORADO.

## Presentation of the New Spectacular Play Last Night.

The new play called "Colorado," which was written by Mrs. H. Memminger of Victor, Colo., was given its initial performance at the Coliseum last evening, was also the first dramatic performance of any kind ever given in the building. One of the largest audiences of the season was present, and numbered fully 1,500 people. Everybody in the town was there almost and had his sisters and his cousins and his aunts with him. The presentation of the play was all that every one expected, and all that had been claimed for it. The scenic effects were very fine, and reflect great credit on the painter. Several times when the curtain went up the audience gave a cheer as it recognized familiar scenes at Cripple Creek. Among those represented were the Independence mine, the Strong mine, a street in Cripple Creek etc. There is too much of that sort of thing already. In all the States I know of where this play has been tried, it has been abandoned after a fair trial.

A. A. McGovney: "The only law that will change the result will be a law to compel people to think for themselves. As things are now the people will not do their duty and no such law as this can do any good. The whole difference between the politicians and the people is that the politicians are organized, and the people are not."

Judge Harris: "I have no time to look into the matter very much. It seems to me that any such measure would interfere with the freedom of judgment of the voter. Suppose that a man would vote for a man at the primaries and before it came time to vote should find that his candidate was wholly unfit to hold the office. He would then be bound by his oath in contradiction of his opinion."

Judge Lunt: "I have no opinions for publication. You can put me down the same as Judge Harris."

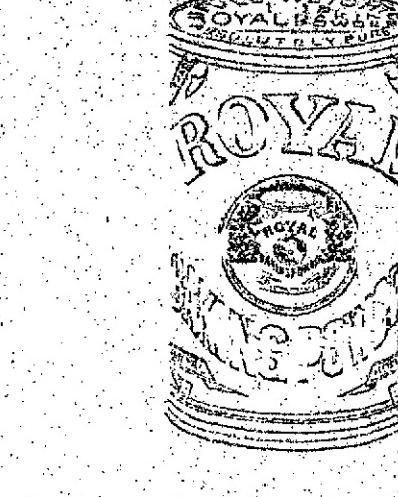
Albert Matthews: "I don't think much of the 'sophomore' circumstances might change between the primary and the election so that a man would want to change his candidate."

W. S. Boynton: "I am very strongly against it. It would cause a lot of extra expense to the parties and to the public without any corresponding benefit. It would make it impossible for a poor man to get any office, for he would have to canvass his county twice, once for a nomination and once for an election. It is an unfair and a senseless proposition."

F. W. Howbert: "It won't change the effect of the present system at all. It would be more expensive and more cumbersome, but things could be controlled from the outside as well as ever. I cannot see the use of it. Politics are expensive enough now."

Dr. Strader: "It might not be a bad thing. I do not like that oath business, though."

Hon. Irving Howbert: "If they would adopt the plan all over the State I think it would be a good thing. It was tried here once, but abandoned because El Paso county is included with other coun-



Made from the most highly refined and expensive ingredients, and leaves neither acid nor alkali in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

## PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

## The Bill to Conduct Them as Other Elections, Requiring Registration.

Senate bill No. 223 is a measure which proposes to make a great change in the method of conducting primary elections in this State. There are to be no caucuses, and no nominating conventions. The candidates simply announce themselves, and on a certain day the voters of the political party who are to make the nomination cast their ballots, just as they do at a regular election, and the candidate having the largest number of votes is declared the candidate of the party for that office. In order to vote at a primary election, the voter must register himself as an adherent of the party making the nomination and if challenged, must take an oath to support the ticket. For instance, in order to vote at a Republican primary, or vote for the nomination of a Republican candidate, it is necessary to register yourself as a Republican before the primary is held, and the same way in each of the other parties.

This bill has been introduced by Senator Hartzell, by request, and is backed by a number of Denver people who believe that the enactment of the law would help to take the manipulation of primaries out of the hands of politicians. But the bill as it stands applies to the whole State, so that the people of this city are as much affected by its provisions as are the people of Denver. Following are some expressions of opinion on the measure by men who were seen yesterday by The Gazette:

J. F. Humphrey: "I think the law would be a good one. They have had such a primary law in Ohio for a number of years, and it has worked well there. Of course it cannot prevent politicians from having a great deal to do with the making of the nominations, but everybody has a chance to express his preference, and after that has no right to kick if his man is not chosen. There has been some dissatisfaction here with the way primaries and conventions were run, and this plan ought to do away with that."

H. C. McCreary: "I do not see any real reason for the change, as it applies to cities of this size. We had such a law in Illinois, and there was just as much talk about the manipulation of elections by the politicians as there is here. So, one day you have popular government in this country, you will have politicians, and you will not care that fact by making a change in the method of primary elections. This country is one which I suppose as bad as the name of hell run by the politicians; can you find a country anywhere that has been run more honestly, or more in the interests of the people? This system simply makes it a little more difficult for the independent citizen to have a real voice in public affairs and makes a little more trouble to nominate your candidates. It will not loosen the control of the politicians a particle."

The faculty and students of the State School for Deaf and Blind will give an elaborate entertainment on the evening of March 1. The programme will include a pantomime farce comedy and a play in six tableaux. The proceeds will go to fix up the parlors in the Girls' hall.

The United States Accident association has settled up one of the claims that was pending against it in this city and the Denver agent of the association, Mr. J. H. Schmidt, Jr., gives his word that now that the reorganization of the company is complete, it will hereafter settle all claims promptly.

See Asby for the Water, work, fixtures, repairs, laundry, and graduate optician. Pay attention. See him if you want the best. Oldest established jeweler in the county.

A. A. McGovney: "The only law that will change the result will be a law to compel people to think for themselves. As things are now the people will not do their duty and no such law as this can do any good. The whole difference between the politicians and the people is that the politicians are organized, and the people are not."

J. K. Goudy: "It is practically the same as the old Crawford county system. It will defeat the end for which it is designed. It gives the politician more power than before, all the power in fact. I do not like that business. There is too much of that sort of thing already. In all the States I know of where this play has been tried, it has been abandoned after a fair trial."

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said complainant will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1885.

(Seal) CLAY H. WHITE, Clerk.

First insertion Feb. 21, 1885.  
Last insertion March 21, 1885.

## SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In the County Court. George W. Lawrence, plaintiff, vs. R. H. Feltwell and Sarah L. Feltwell, defendants.

The People of the State of Colorado, to B. H. Feltwell and Sarah L. Feltwell, the defendant above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in the above entitled action, or in the summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer to be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the above-named plaintiff to recover judgment against you for the sum of \$1,250, due on June 1 and Dec. 1 in each of the years 1889, 1890, 1892, 1893 and 1894.

Whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, as his successor in trust, shall be liable for the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date or of even date of trust, one for the sum of \$275 and nine for the sum of \$10 each, payable to the order of David Heron respectively on June 1 and Dec. 1 in each of the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894.

Whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the note of \$10, due Dec. 1, 1894, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but is still due and unpaid, and

Whereas, Kirke H. Feltwell, the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and

Whereas, The holder of the said note of \$10 due Dec. 1, 1894, has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said note according to the terms of said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, do hereby command you to appear before the County Clerk of El Paso County, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint herein, and for costs of suit, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said complainant will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 19th day of February A. D. 1885.

FRANK W. HOWBERT, Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo., Successor in Trust.

First insertion Feb. 21, 1885.

Last insertion March 21, 1885.